INSIDE FEVER HISTORY.

MANY STARTLING FACTS.

Tribune Finds Law Evaded in New-Orleans-Investigation Sure.

[From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.]

New-Orleans, August 27. The fact that most of the prominent citizens of New-Orleans believe that the city has its hands full at present putting down the yellow fever epidemic, which is raging with varying intensity from day to day, prevents an immediate and searching investigation of the origin of the epidemic. There is no doubt in the minds of any but immediate partisans that this investigation will seriously involve both the officers of the Louisiana State Board of Health and of the New-Orleans Board of Health, and in the minds of partisans there exist grave fears.

Already Dr. Joseph Holt, a physician of promipence, who for years stood as a bulwark ir New-Orleans against Central American ports where fever is endemic-that is, exists practicalis from one year's end to another-has thrown down the gauntlet to Dr. Quitman Kohnke, City Health Officer, and it is doubtful if his charges can be ignored many days longer.

Officers of the Orleans Parish Medical Society stand ready to file charges against Dr. Edmond as soon as they think the fever epidemic is sufficiently under control to risk such a division of medical forces as is bound to come with the in-

The county and State authorities are in possession of a mass of damaging evidence which would seem to prove conclusively that the quarantine at the mouth of the Mississippi River was the merest farce. They have or will soon be presented with evidence that the city bealth authorities knew of the existence of yellow fever in New-Orleans long before they even whispered it, and weeks before an official | deciaration was forced upon them, by the officials of neighboring States and the investigation of suspicious surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

Among other papers in existence are the affidavits of two prominent physicians of New-Orleans that they were refused permission to file yellow fever diagnoses in cases that were certainly yellow fever, and that they had to appeal to the State Board of Health before they could carry out their sworn duty.

New-Orleans in this extremity will look to its District Attorney, Porter Parker, a young lawyer of proven skill, who has many of the marks of New-York's William Travers Jerome about him. He is absolutely fearless, and owes no party debts that will for a moment figure in the effort to place the responsibility for the present enidemic. His family is one of the oldest in New-Orleans, and they do not run away from yellow fever. He lives with his mother in one of the beautiful old homes in the garden spot section of the Crescent City, and she is remaining in New-Orleans this summer just because yellow fever is there.

Mr. Parker is not telling what he knows about the origin of this epidemic or of the extent to which cases were concealed by the authorities in the early days of the epidemic. When he strikes it will be through the grand jury, composed of men who have been sorely tried by the epidemic and who will reach the bottom, if it is as deep as the Mississipp! River, which off New-Orleans is practically bottomless.

INVESTIGATION WILL BE THOROUGH. "I can promise you," said Mr. Parker to the Tribune correspondent at a meeting in the Boston Club, "that the origin of this epidemic will be thoroughly investigated, I can promise you that we will find out to what extent cases have been suppressed, and that, if possible, we will place the responsibility. I have talked the matter over thoroughly with the Attorney General of this State, and we are agreed that the investigation must be made. I do not believe that the time for this investigation has yet arrived. It might bring about dissension among the local medical officers, all of whom have their hands

when he thinks the time is ripe was shown a few days ago in another phase of the fever fight. It was called to the attention of Dr. White, who is in charge of the Marine Hospital officers here, that local physicians were suppressing cases when requested to do so by the families of patients. The District Attorney quietly prepared a number of complaints against the offending physiclans. They made their peace with him by giving a solemn pledge that they would in the future report every case. The slightest violation of this pleage will result in their arrest

The local physicians are now supplied with official blanks addressed to Dr. J. H. White,

This is to let you know that I am attending a suspicious case of fever in the person of — , at No. — , and that you are authorized to institute such measures of precaution as you may deem necessary. I have informed the family of the measures you will carry out on the transfer.

Without the right to summon or swear witnesses, it has been extremely difficult for The Tribune correspondent to look into the matter of the origin of the epidemic and the extent of the early suppression. Practically all the officials and prominent citizens advise delay, until the fever is put down. Dr. White, the chief government officer here, declares that he knows much of the inside history of the epidemic, all of which will come out in time, but he could lend no assistance in an investigation until his fight against the fever grew less strenuous. Men of the standing of Januairer, the disbursing officer of the vast fund which the citizens have talsed; Walmsley, of the Louisiana National Bank, in which the Marine Hospital headquarters is established; Parkerson, an attorney who has had a guiding hand in nearly every public movement for years, will not lend assistance at the present time. The local newspapers, while printing columns of the fever situation and the fight against the scourge, are also silent when it comes to origin and responsibility.

It is doubtful if any one can ever say just

WRONG SORT Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You for a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one Tast Spring I became bed-fast with severe

Last Spring I became bed-fast with severe stomach trouble accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, aithough I tried every kind. I had become completely discouraged, had given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, till one day my kushand trying to find something I could retain brought home some Grape-Nuts.

To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once, my flesh (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight. I like Grape-Nuts so well that for 4 months I ste no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine fied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach hor of the headaches that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is

Grape-Nuts food has been a god-send to my Tamily: it surely saved my life and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

he little book, "The Road to Wellville," in

when the first case of yellow fever appeared in the Italian quarter. The Tribune correspondent learns on good authority that the first death occurred early in May, more than two months before the presence of fever was officially de-

"When did you bury your first fever victim this year?" one of the big undertakers in the Old French Market quarter was asked.

"Early in May," was the answer, "and he was the yellowest I have ever seen." Of course, the doctors will say, "What reliance

can one place in an undertaker?" But one must remember that this particular undertaker has been in business in New-Orleans through several epidemics. Long before the mosquito theory was evolved, when the sick and the dead were supposed to be able to communicate the disease, he stood by his post. He does not need an autopsy to tell him of what disease a yellow fever victim dies. Anyway, the Marine Hospital doctors have considered the testimony of the undertakers of the Italian quarter of sufficient importance to have gathered considerable data regarding the early funerals.

EPIDEMIC BEGAN IN MAY.

The Tribune has already printed the testimony of Dr. Salvador Cordova, consul general of Honduras, a medical graduate of Columbia University, who was in New-Orleans in May. He declares that he saw yellow fever cases in the Italian district at that time. If certain Italian padrones are put upon the stand, and if they swear as they talked to The Tribune correspondent, the fact that the fever epidemic began in May will be demonstrated.

It is a big jump from May 12 until June 5, but that is the next trend that the evidence in the case of the epidemic takes. On that date began an unusual and unexplained exodus from the Italian quarter to the sugar plantations. within a radius of 150 miles of New-Orleans.

To understand this exodus one must go back several years. Negro labor on the plantations has failed utterly for a number of years past. The negroes as laborers have deteriorated. The first effort of those sent to the plantations was to build a dance hall. They would dance all night and sleep most of the day. Five or six years ago the planters began to import Italian laborers. They found ways around the contract labor law, and in hundreds of instances they paid the passage of men and women whom they hoped to use on their plantations. If any of these prepaid immigrants decided to stay in New-Orleans the planters had no way of forcing them to leave under the law.

The result is that out of a population of 325,-000 at the outside New-Orleans holds between 25,000 and 80,000 Italians. Many of them annually go to the harvest fields early in September. This year they rushed out in luggers and other craft early in June. It is for the padrones and several of the large plantation owners to answer why, and one of the first questions they are likely to be asked, when they are brought before the grand jury, as they surely will be, is if this exodus, which was so marked that it was noted by the United States immigration officials at New-Orleans, was not due to the fact that the padrones and the planters knew that there was yellow fever in New-Orleans at

There is undoubted evidence that the presence of yellow fever in the Italian quarter was reported to both the State and New-Orleans Boards of Health before June 15. The chief officers of both boards declared that the cases were nothing more serious than malaria.

On June 28 there was a most interesting meeting of three or four prominent citizens. members of the Rice, Sugar and Cotton exchanges and the Board of Trade of New-Orleans, with Dr. Kohnke. As near as the Tribune correspondent can learn these men told Dr. Kohnke that there was yellow fever in New-Orleans at that time, but that the situation was not grave. They assured Kohnke that he could rely on support if the facts were kept from the public. Dr. Kohnke does not remember any such meeting, and other men who are supposed to have been there deny that it was held. Dr. Kohnke told the Tribune correspondent that the first he knew of cases of yellow fever was on July 13, eight days before it was officially admitted,

It was about this date that the operations of That District Attorney Parker is ready to act fruit ships from Central American ports began to attract attention. The vessels enter the Mississippi from South Pass, eighty miles below New-Orleans, the postoffice being Port Eads. After the epidemic of 1898 Dr. Holt, State Health Officer, succeeded in having a regulation passed which required fruit ships from infected ports to be six days out of the last port before they could pass quarantine. This regulation was modified soon after Dr. Souchon became the chief health officer in Louisiana, in 1902. The later requirement was that the vessel should have a clean bill of health from the last port, that each vessel should carry a physician, who should register the temperature of every passenger and crew member at 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. and furnish the record to the quarantine officer.

LAW NOT PROPERLY ENFORCED.

No fever developed in epidemic form in New-Orieans for several years, and two years ago the officials began to let up on the enforcement of the law. The Tribune correspondent learns, on undoubted authority, that no fruit ship entering New-Orleans this year carried a physician or furnished a register of temperatures, as required by law. The time of a fruit ship from Belize is less than four and a half days, and, in view of the law, the Tribune correspondent's search of the records of the time spent at quarantine is most interesting. Take, for instance, the first five ships which

came up in May:

Steamer Alps, United Fruit Company.
Steamer Nicaragua, United Pruit Company.
Steamer Uistine, Buefields Company
Steamer Venus, United Fruit Company.
Steamer Ellis, United Fruit Company.

So far as could be learned none of these vessels carried a physician or furnished records of temperature, though they did have bills of

So the record which the New-Orleans Maritime and Merchants' Exchange furnished the Tribune correspondent goes until the date that fever was actually announced in New-Orleans. The record of every ship entering the port between May 1 and the formal announcement of fever at the port is in the hands of the correspondent, and certain vessels which are supposed to have brought yellow fever cases to the

port are of particular interest. The steamer Anselm, a Britisher, for instance, has been cited by many as the vessel which first brought feyer to New-Orleans. She left Port Cortez, British Honduras, April 27, and brought papers signed by Dr. William H. Carson, stating that there were no quarantinable diseases at the port or in that territory. Dr. Carson, the Tribune correspondent is informed, has since died of yellow fever. At Port Cortez, C. S. Carter, acting consul, explains the emaciated condition of one of the passengers

as chronic stomach trouble. The migrations of the fruit ship Hiram, of the United Fruit Company's fleet, which means the Banana Trust, are also of interest. She first appeared at quarantine May 16 with a certificate signed by C. S. Carter, which declared that surrounding conditions were good. The ship developed two cases of fever at Mobile, which were taken to the Ship Island quarantine station. The vessel returned to Central American ports, and reappeared at New-Orleans quarantine, at the mouth of the river, July 14. She was passed by Dr. John M. Thomas, although the record from Port Cortez showed that there had been twelve cases of yel-

low fever and two deaths up to that date. C. B. Routh, entry clerk at the United States

custom house, had this to say of the way in which Captain G. Thorsen, of the Hiram, entered his ship:

He came in here, hardly able to stand, on Saturday. He was a very sick man, and two of his sailors supported him. His eyes were bloodshot and he was very feverish. He sat in a chair for a while and then was taken back to the

Captain Thorsen was removed to the Touro Infirmary the next day, and was delirious from the hour of his arrival. He died the following Tuesday. The death record shows typhoid with complications, but there are several physicians in New-Orleans who are ready to take the stand

in New-Orieans who are ready to take the stand and testify he died from yellow fever.

The records show that the Hiram was held only twenty minutes at quarantine, and that Dr. Thomas did not examine the captain, on the ground that he was asieep in his cabin after a rough and stormy voyage.

After the Hiram episcde the State Board of Health made a new ruling that no vessel should be received from an infected port unless it had been out six days. This, it is said, was juggled to let in vessels from ports which had not been notified of the ruling, and one vessel was let in.

FRUIT TRUST SCHEMES.

The Fruit Trust then changed its port to Mobile, but because they had no unloading machinery there tried to get back to New-Orleans. Surgeon General Wyman found it necessary to send a telegram from Washington, which, according to all accounts, read:

"Do not allow any bananas or any banana cars to leave New-Orleans until further orders." The plan of the fruit company to unload at Chalmette, five miles below New-Orleans, the scene of the Battle of New-Orleans, is said to have been blocked at Washington. Then the fruit company is said to have tried for a port in Jefferson Parish, on the opposite side of the river. Failing in this they returned to Mobile, in the mean time cancelling all unprofitable contracts which they had made with planters in Honduras.

Several things combined to bring out the official announcement of yellow fever in New-Orleans. Dr. Smith, of the Marine Hospital service, stationed at that port, heard of yellow fever in the Italian quarter and went to investigate on his own responsibility. He found several cases and asked the health authorities about them. An anonymous letter sent to the Governor of Mississippi caused the first quarantine, and another letter to the Governor of Texas caused that official to send a physician to inves-

When an outsider begins to ask reasons for official concealment opinions differ. All ag ee that New-Orleans suffers terribly from the quarantines which other States impose for their own safety. Many can be found who declare that New-Orleans has had yellow fever since the last epidemic year and "beaten it out," in other words, put down a few sporadic cases before the disease became epidemic. There also is a

the disease became epidemic. There also is a unanimous opinion that a physician who announced yellow fever, where the dread disease did not exist, would lose all standing.

'"Is it 'graft'?" the Tribune correspondent asked Ibr. L. G. Le Beuf, president of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, who is one of the most carnest fighters against the fever epidemic.
"I wish you or any one else could furnish me proof that one of our health officials had accepted money to conceal this thing," he said. "I would not wait for law. I would take a few of my friends and we would go to that man's office and throw him out of the window, no matter how high up it was."

Yet, at what is now known as a "parlor ses-

Yet, at what is now known as a "parlor session," held in the office of the Mayor, July 19. two days before the existence of fever was officially admitted, Dr. Souchon's defence of the United Fruit Company was so marked that the owner of one of the most important newspapers in the South areas and said. the South arose and said:

You had better take your fruit trade and drop in the middle of the Mississippi River than bring such a calamity on New-Orleans." ominent attorney

"He should be a paid attorney of the fruit Dr. Le Beuf declares that there is a sure remedy coming for future years. He declares that the medical profession has sufficient backing to insist that the local health officer be appointed by the Council from two names chosen by the Orleans Parish Society, and that the president of the State Board be appointed by the Governor from two physicians of standing nominated by the State Medical Society. He says that what the physicians of New-Orleans call a "post mortem" is surely coming, and that those responsible for the present epidemic will be made to pay the penalty despite commercial contacts.

VICTIMS DIE BY DOZENS.

penalty, despite commercial or other

Many Driven Mad by Fever Panic in Leesville, La.

NEW-ORLEANS FEVER RECORD.

New cases yesterday, 45. Deaths yesterday, 5. Total to date, 260. New foci yesterday, 18. Total to date, 420. Cases remaining under treatment, 181.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune. New-Orleans, Aug. 28.—A condition of affairs such as has never before been known in Louisiana was reported to-night by Dr. Deveron, who went to Leesville to take charge of the situation.

According to his report the entire population of the town was in a state of absolute panic. Victims were dying by dozens on every hand when he arrived there. They had no physician, and were tryhope of stopping the ravages of the fever

Many people had lost their minds entirely on account of anxiety and grief, and it was probable that had not assistance come to them the entire population of the town would have been wiped out. Provisions have been sent in from neighboring towns, and Dr. Deveron states that conditions have been much improved.

lying causes of yellow fever here, and the reasons why it was allowed to gain such a footbold, is daily becoming warmer, and at one time to-day there vas, so far as Dr. Holt was concerned, a chance for a personal conflict between him and Health

In one of his public addresses, on Sunday night, Dr. Kohnke blamed the State Board of Health for all the trouble, and held that they were responsi for allowing the fever to come into the city. He said that with his twenty-three inspectors it was impossible for him to discover the cases in the

steady improvement, while in the country districts there is an increasing number of cases. As soon as the fever is practically stamped out in New-Orleans, Dr. White will take up the situation in the State, and is confident that he will be able to handle it without trouble. Surgeon Von Esdorf was sent to-day to Leesville

at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, which is now considered the worst hotbed of the disease in Louisfana. Other surgeons are being sent to the country as soon as their presence is no longer necessary in the city.

Another sensation which developed to-day was the

Another sensation which developed to-day was the fact that yellow fever had existed in Gulfport for some time past, and that, in view of the question of having quarantine put on the city, it was decided that the fever should all be diagnosed as maintana. Mars. Colins, of Guliport, who is now in the nospital here, caused the other cases at the Masissaph city to be discovered. She gave the names and algresses of many friends in outsport who were suffering from the same disease as her own. Within the next few days there will be a great clearing up of four in which the Marine Hospital authorities believe that there is no longer any danger of new cases. Although these blocks will be removed from the list, they will still be watched by the Marine Hospital surgeons.

Dr. John Archinard, who has worked day and night at the emergency nespital, is of the opinion that the yellow fever germ has mally been discovered by him, after scientists have been puzzied by it for years. He has discovered a substance in the blood of yellow fever patients at the hospital which very closely resembles that of the malaria germ, which was discovered a few years ago. Many of the most eminent scientists in the South are assisting in this investigation, and, if it really proves to be true that the germ has been found, the cure of yellow fever will be easy, and the disease will have lost all its terrors. With the germ to work on, it will be a comparatively easy matter to discover an antitoxin which will kill the germ in its incipiency.

inciplency.

The educational campaign is still being carried on with all the force possible, and it is expected that before it is closed every resident with ordinary common sense will be a believer in the theory.



Low Rates

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The following rates and dates of sale are for strictly first-class round-trip tickets from Chicago, with liberal time limits:

39th Encampment G. A. R. at Denver.

To Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return. August 20 to 2 Special Personally Conducted trains leave Chicago and the East September 2.

\$6750 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego and return on certain specified dates throughout the Summer. \$5650 To Portland and Puget Sound Points and return. On sale

daily until September 30, inclusive.

\$6500 To Yellowstone Park and return, including stage transportation (\$85.00 also includes hotel accommodations in the park). Daily until September 16. \$2750 To Hot Springs, S. D. and return. \$30.70 Deadwood and Lead and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.

\$2000 To Duluth, Superior and Ashland and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.

To Marquette, Mich., and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.

\$1600 To St. Paul and Minneapolls, Minn., and return. On sale daily until Sentember. sale daily until September 30, inclusive. CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES ARE IN EFFECT FROM ALL POINTS.

For further particulars call on or address D. W. ALDRIDGE GERRAL EASTERN AGENT.

INSULTED PRESIDENT.

This, Minister Says, Is Reason Albers Is Held in Nicaragua.

Washington, Aug. 28 .- A cable dispatch received at the State Department from Minister Merry, dated at San José, Costa Rica, to-day, says that William C. Albers, the American citizen arrested in Nicaragua, is in comfortable quarters and is allowed to receive his friends in jail. He has also been permitted to visit his own house twice and has retained two lawyers, who may consult with him. Mr. Merry adds that he will see that Albers has a fair trial.

A mail report received to-day from Minister Merry, dated at San José, August 18, contains the information called for by the State Department as to the cause for the arrest of Albers. It appears from Mr. Merry's report that only one man named Albers was involved in the trouble. The Minister inclosed a copy of a telegram received by him from the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated at Managua, August 13. In this dispatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that William C. Albers lived in Jalapa, in the district of New-Sebogia, and that he opposed the local authorities in their attempt to serve a writ. In his excitement Albers, it is charged, insulted the President of the republic. The authorities of Jalapa began a criminal suit against him, and in the course of the proceedings caused his removal to the headquarters of the district, where Albers

SAYS HOLMES MADE \$50,000.

Beach's Estimate of "Cotton Leak" Winnings in December.

Washington, Aug. 28.-E. S. Holmes, jr., former Associate Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, indicted with F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas, of New-York, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government by prematurely divulging the Department cotton crop reports, surrendered to the United States marshal to-day and later appeared before Justice Stafford and gave bond in the sum of \$10,000, the amount agreed on last Saturday before his arrival in this city. He was taken to the marshal's office by his attorneys, Lester & Price,

who also appeared with him in the courtroom,

District Attorney Beach tried to have the bond increased to \$20,000, but the effort was opposed by Mr. Lester, and did not succeed. In moving for an increase Mr. Beach presented an affidavit reciting the failure of Holmes to appear on Saturday, according to the agreement between himself and Lester, and charged Mr. Lester with aiding Holmes in evading the execution of a writ for arrest on Saturday night. He said also that facts had come to light showing that Holmes had realized \$50,000 last December, that he had recently sold a mine in Washington State for \$73,000, and had large sums of cash in bank safety vaults. He said that the offence charged against Holmes was not extraditable, and argued that all these facts justified a large bond,

In reply Mr. Lester characterized as "gratuitous" the statements that he had assisted his client in avoiding arrest, and related in detail all the peregrinations of Holmes since he fell under suspicion. He said that his client had at different times since then been near the Canader suspicion. He said that his cheft had at different times since then been near the Cana-dian border and could easily have escaped to another country if he had so desired. He re-peated that holmes's failure to present h.m.-self on Saturday was due to delay in receiving

it was brought out that Holmes was in Wildwood, N. J., from Tuesday to Saturday of last

BREAKING THE BOYCOTT

Chinese Merchants of Shanghai Strongly Opposed to It. Washington, Aug. 28 .- Of particular importance

to the Southern cotton spinners and weavers is the announcement by Minister Rockhill to-day that about to be lifted. In a dispatch from Peking he says that his information is to the effect that the anti-American boycott as a whole is gradually sub-

piece goods are strongly opposing the boycott and taking steps which kindster Rockhill believes are likely to break it so far as piece goods are concerned. The Chinese merchants of Shanghai dealing in

NEW ENGINEER FOR CANAL. Washington, Aug. 28 .- John B. Berry, chief en

has been appointed a member of the Board of Con sulting Engineers, which will meet in Washington on September 1 to discuss the building of the Panama Canal. He fills the vacancy made through the resignation of Herman Schussler.

A POSTMASTER APPOINTED. Washington, Aug. 28 .- Allen K. Hong was appointed to-day postmaster at Orchard Park, N. Y.

CUMMINS ANSWERS SHAW

Stands by His Guns and Tells Where He Got His Ammunition.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 28.-Governor A. B. Cummins to-day indited a reply to the letter written to him by Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, who criticised Governor Cummins for misquoting the Secretary in a speech before the Chicago reciprocity convention. The Governor's letter

Executive Office, Des Moines, IowaMr. Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge
your letter of the 28th inst., in which you challenge
a statement that I recently made in an address
delivered before the National Reciprocity Convention at Chicago. The statement is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury in a speech recently delivered in Des Moines is reported as saying that the explanation of the refusal of the Senate to consider the French treaty is that it gives
everything to France and nothing to the United
States. I must do him the justice to believe tat
he never read the treaty, for otherwise he has
committed a grave offence against the proprieties
of debate." The question is accurate. I made the statement, You say, respecting it:

"I knew that I did not say it, or anything that could be so interpreted, but I was not so sure about the report. The occasion was an informal luncheon, and the speech was impromptu, though not extemporaneous."

You further say: 'Knowing, therefore, that you would not violate 'the proprieties of debate' by quoting me without authority as having made a specific statement, I write to inquire where you saw the report of my speech as given in your Chicago address. I have not seen it, and I wish to correct the record as

I am sincerely gratified to know that you deny having made the statement, for it was impossible for me to reconcile it with the truth; and I am not less gratified to be given the opportunity to advise you of my authority for imputing the sentiment to the overhauling of the Brooklyn, the Chattanooga you. You may be against the French trenty, and and the Tacoma, of the North Atlantic fleet. These I may be for it, but you can no more afford to mislead the public concerning its provisions than I can afford to misrepresent the statements you make to justify the inaction of the Senate.

soon as posible."

You are quite right in determining that both of us have had too long an experience in the trial of cases to believe that any substantial victory can be won either through any falsehood or passive suppression of the truth. I therefore promptly give you my authority for stating that you were eported as saying in your speech at Des Moines that the Senate failed to approve the French treaty because it gave France everything and the United

In "The Des Moines Capital" of Saturday, May 27, 1905 (the day after your speech here), you will find a long editorial entitled "Secretary It deals wholly with your speech of the day before. quote that part of it upon which I relied in my ddress at Chlcago:

"In his own original way, he drove home certain facts that will be remembered. He exposed the proposed French treary in all its deformity, dem-monstrating that we were offering France a tre-mendous bargain and getting practically nothing

this be not a sufficient basis for the statement his he not a sufficient basis for the statement lee in Chicar I have yet to learn the meaning commonest words of my mother tongue. Lace Young, the Editor of "The Des Moines at," was present at the luncheon and heard speech. He is your political friend and ally, in sympathy with your views. He is himself aker of wonderful power and knows what mean. He writes constantly concerning and reciprocity, and could not have been ten with respect to the trend and conclusion in argument.

argument.
he wrote in his vivid and striking way
ou exposed the proposed French treaty in
seformity, demonstrating that we were offerance a tremendous bargain and getting France a tremendous bargain and getting actically nothing in return, it was not possible refer to doubt that you had said what he had puted to you. I know that he could easily misderstand me, but it is incredible that he should sunderstand you.

Following your example, I will hand a copy of yreply to the newspapers at the time I mail this ter.

With high regard, I am, yours very truly, ALBERT B, CUMMINS, August 28, 1905.

PLOT TO KILL BRIDGE WORKERS.

Dynamite So Arranged That Any Jar of Structure Would Have Exploded It.

Boyntonville, N. Y., Aug. 28.-An infernal arrangement, which might have caused the death or injury of several persons, was discovered here to-day. Twenty-three sticks of dynamite, with a rock suspended above them, in such a way that it would have fallen at even a slight jar, were found under one end of a bridge, which was being dismantled. Workmen found the dynamite before they began operations, which would have dislodged the stone and exploded the

BLUE RIDGE PEACH CROP RUINED.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—The late peach crop in the Blue Ridge Mountain section of Western Maryland has been nearly ruined by the heavy

Maryland has been nearly ruined by the heavy storms of last week.

The fruit was finer than usual, full ripe, and nearly ready to be shipped to NewYork, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The ground was covered with fruit after the storm and some growers are gathering the peaches and hurrying them to market.

Growers say that losses will amount to many thousands of dollars. The orchards in Cumberland Valley did not suffer so much.

The Short Way to Train Philadelphia

Vestibuled Coaches Parlor Cars Cafe Cars STATIONS:

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

the

Hour

Washington, August 28.
PANAMA SEA LEVEL OR LOCKS.—The great-

est possible interest attaches to the result of the meeting next month of the board of consulting engineers called together by the President to advise in regard to the character of canal to be built on the Isthmus of Panama. Some of the experts have indicated their preference already in one way or another. It is known, for instance, that General Davis, the president of the board of consulting en-Davis, the president of the board of consulting engineers, is in favor of a sea level canal, as are Messrs. Burr and Parsons. One of the members of the International body is the engineer of the Sues Canal, which is of sea level order, and it is expected that he will be in favor of such a type of canal. Another member is the engineer of the Birmingham Canal, which is equipped with locks, and it is believed he will express his confidence in that style of canal at Panama. The Canal Commissioners themselves have as yet had no vote on the subject, and in the sessions so far held they have purposely abstained from discussing the question of disclosing their views.

NAVY YARD TO BE BUSY -In the work con-

templated at the New-York Navy Yard shortly is ships are in great need of repairs and other work in order to fit them out for the winter's service, and it is planned to have them report in succession at the New-York Navy Yard as soon as possible after the ending of the target practice of the fleet, which this year will begin about September 10, and be held in Cape Cod Bay, on the Massachusetts coast. The flagship Maine would have been sant coast. The flagship Maine would have been sant to the New-York Navy Yard also about the same time were it not that the Navy Department believes that there may be some need of the ship in the functions which it is planned shall attend the visit to this country of the British ships of war under Prince Louis of Battenberg. The Maine, as flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, has its undoubted uses, say the naval officers, and the withdrawal of the ship from the duty at the head of the line of American ships would require that special provisions be made, and in the mean time, to fit out the Illinois for the purpose, and this is not considered as practicable as continuing the Maine in commission and delaying the overhauling of the ship until later in the year.

ORDERS ISSUED.-The following army and navy orders have been issued: ARMY.

JOHN C. OAKES, General Staff, report to Cated NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander W. S. HOGG, detached the Ph-vada, home and awa't orders. Lieutenant M. S. REED, to the Charleston. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.-The following movements of naval vessels have been reported: ARRIVED.

Aug. 28-The Arkansas, the Newada and the Florida as Washington; the Chattanooga, the Tacoma and the Brooking at Beston; the Casa, the Newark the Atlanta, the Hartford the Terror and the Standish, at Solomons; the Castine at Santo Domingo City; the Wolverine at Sheboygan; the Hannibal at Watch Hill; the Brutus, the Worden, the Hopkins, the Stewart and the Lawrence at Hampton Roads; the Marrard and the Lawrence at Solomons; the Arthusa at Provincetown; the Worden, the Hopkins, the Stewart and the Lawrence at Solomons; the Chicago at Esquimait; the Galveston at St. Thomas.

Aug. 28-The Uncas and the Soxer at Norfolk.

Aug. 28.-The Uncas and the Boxer at Norfolk SAILED.

Aug 28.—The Uncas and the Boxer from Annapolis for Norfolk; the Castine from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo; the Denver from Kingston for Guantanamo; the Des Moines from Kingston for Santo Domingo City, the Colorado and the Arethuas from New-York for Provincetown; the Hannibal from Watch Hill for Provincetown; the Hannibal from watch Hill for Providence; the Hist from Newport to search for wrock.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT PANAMA. Consul General Lee Reports One Death on

Saturday.

Panama sent a cable dispatch to the State De-

Washington, Aug. 28.-Consul General Lee at

partment to-day, saying that there was one death from bubonic plague at Panama on Sat-TWO DEATHS AT MANILA.

Manila, Aug 28.—The cholera situation remains unchanged. Two deaths of natives were reported

to-day. SENTENCE OF HARD LABOR APPROVED. Washington, Aug. 28.—The President has approved

Washington, Aug. 28.—The resident has approved the sentence in the court martial of First Lieutenant George S. Richards, 23d Infantry, who was convicted of Jupiloating pay accounts and was sentenced to dismissal from the service and to one year at hard labon